

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Haze. Temp. 10-7 (55-65). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 12-8 (55-65). Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (55-65). MONDAY: Rain. Temp. 10-3 (55-65). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 9-4 (45-55). ROME: Temp. 15-4 (55-65). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 7-1 (45-55). Yesterday's temp. 12-5 (55-65). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
SEOUL DEMONSTRATION—Korean woman being dragged away by policemen from U.S. Embassy compound during a demonstration yesterday for the release of political prisoners.

Ford Gets A Warm Welcome In Seoul

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, Friday, Nov. 21 (UPI).—President Ford arrived here this morning to a warm welcome by South Korea's President Chung Hee Park.

Mr. Park, who seized nearly total power under martial law two years ago, greeted Mr. Ford on the airport apron at Kimpo International Airport and rode with him through streets lined with welcoming citizens. Huge photographs of Mr. Ford and Mr. Park adorned boulevards leading into the center of the city.

Later today the U.S. President was scheduled to pay a visit to the 2d Division, the major ground-combat element of the 38,000 American troops remaining on duty in this part of Asia. The presence of U.S. troops and a large store of American nuclear arms 21 years after the Korean War armistice is an indication of the deep continuing involvement of the United States in this strategically situated nation.

Only a week ago South Korean authorities announced the discovery of an elaborate tunnel stretching more than half a mile south of the military demarcation line in the Demilitarized Zone between North Korea and South Korea. The discovery touched off the first gun battle in many months in the DMZ.

Mr. Miller's acknowledgement of the council's refusal to follow his recommendation on the contract—and he stressed that the council had not yet voted ultimate rejection—meant an almost certain continuation of the nine-day miners' strike into early December.

By then the government has estimated, unemployment through "stand-downs" and layoffs in coal-mining industries will be nearing 400,000, with serious injury to the national economy.

Mr. Miller, a disaffected former miner, left for Charleston, W.Va., last night in a belated effort to gain rank-and-file support for the proposed contract. The theory was that he might thus gain more adherents in the Bargaining Council, composed of elected regional officers of the union when he reports to the council on the "adjustments," if any, obtained from the mine operators.

Without such "adjustments," a union said, it was unlikely

Minor Adjustments' Sought

Union Council Fails to Ratify U.S. Coal Industry Contract

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The leadership of the United Workers of America disclosed last night that it has failed to gain approval from its 33-member Bargaining Council of the contract negotiated last week with the coal industry.

The UMW leadership said it would seek to return to the bargaining table to discuss further occasions by the mine operators.

Coal-industry spokesmen said at members of the operators' negotiating team undoubtedly will agree to meet with the union, and talks could be held tomorrow. But there was no sign at the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, the industry's ruling arm, would agree to a union's new demands, described by union spokesmen as minor adjustments."

Without such "adjustments," a union said, it was unlikely

Hijackers Seize British Airliner at Dubai Airport

LONDON, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—British Airways VC-10 airliner was hijacked today by two men at Dubai airport, an airline spokesman here said. He said the passengers and crew were leaving the aircraft as the two men took over. Test information was that the plane was being refueled.

The British Airways spokesman said there were a number of passengers aboard the VC-10, which had flown to Dubai via London and Beirut. It was scheduled to fly on to Calcutta, Singapore and Brunel.

In a protest related to Mr. Ford's visit, about 20 wives and other relatives of political prisoners staged a sit-down demon-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

French Garbage Strike Ends; Back-to-Work Move Grows

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—French garbage collectors voted today that one way or another mail service would return to normal by next week. It said that even with the strike on, mail service had reached 30 per cent of normal today, and would have reached normal by next week.

Across France, mail sorters, acting on recommendations from both the Communist-led General Labor Confederation and the Socialist-oriented Democratic Labor Confederation, began votes on the strike.

Railroad, gas and electricity workers all returned to work today, although they earlier had announced strikes for the rest of the week.

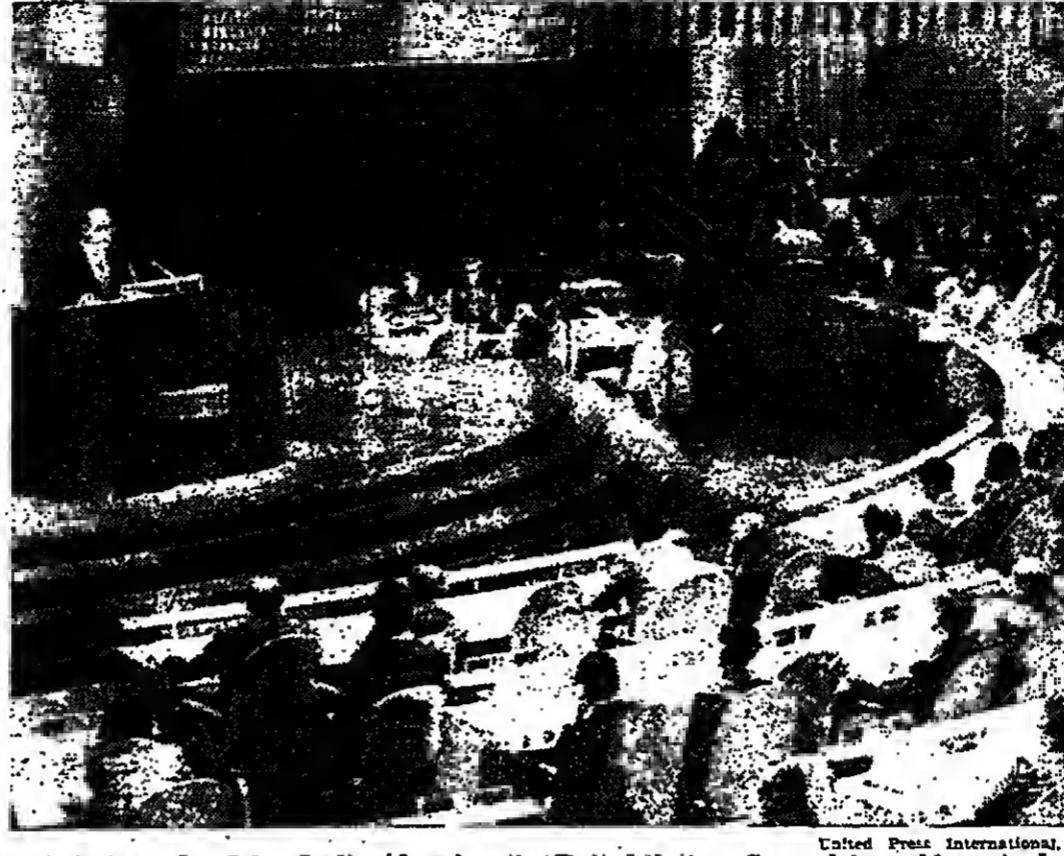
The real reason for the trend back to work was the lack of enthusiasm throughout the country for strikes at this time, particularly in the private sector.

Renault, the nation's largest industrial employer, announced today that 70,000 more workers would be laid off for four days during the Christmas holidays.

The Labor Ministry announced today that unemployment in France now totalled 630,000, up almost 100,000 from last month and from 451,900 in October of last year. Job offers are down sharply.

French unemployment figures are always understated since they refer to "demande d'emploi," rather than simply those out of work. Taking that into account, France seemed heading rapidly toward the one million unemployed figure, the psychological barrier no government has ever wanted to cross.

The government made a gesture last night when it advanced the date for the opening of new civil service wage talks from next year to Dec. 15. During the strike the government said it would not negotiate directly with the postal workers.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
U.S. Ambassador John Scali addressing the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

100 Reported Hurt in Birmingham

14 Feared Dead in U.K. Bomb Blasts

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 21 (AP).—At least 14 persons were reported killed tonight as bombs exploded in the heart of Birmingham, Britain's second largest city.

At least 100 persons were believed to have been injured in the blasts, which coincided with ceremonies honoring James McDaid, an Irish Republican Army officer who was killed by a bomb he was planting a week ago in Coventry.

The bombers struck at a major office complex known as the Rotunda. Two pubs, the Mulberry Bush and the Tavern in the Town, were wrecked.

Shortly before the blasts, IRA

fighters to give Mr. McDaid a hero's funeral in Belfast were disrupted.

His body was taken from the Coventry Morgue as sympathizers battled with anti-IRA demonstrators. Police broke up the scuffles and the coffin was moved in a hearse to Birmingham airport. A formal funeral procession had been banned by the British government.

But the body was not loaded aboard the scheduled flight to Belfast when authorities heard that Belfast airport workers had refused to "handle" the coffin. Later, it was flown to Dublin.

British officials said they suspected the Birmingham bombings were staged by the IRA to protest a ruling by Home Secretary Roy Jenkins that public ceremonies honoring Irish terrorists would

be unacceptable to "long-suffering" Britons.

Hundreds of policemen rushed to the bomb sites while others were dispatched to the Birmingham airport, possibly to ward off any reprisals against the 30 IRA sympathizers guarding Mr. McDaid's coffin.

"Birmingham is in utter chaos," a newsman reported.

At the Accident Hospital, doctors said many of the wounded were "very seriously injured."

A witness, Ralph Golding, told

newsmen: "The area around the pub has been completely destroyed.

At the Tavern in the Town, said:

"Bodies were everywhere. I had to climb over them to get out. The screaming and groaning of the injured was terrible."

Dick Lorne, landlord of the

Tavern in the Town, said: "My

pub has been completely destruc-

tive. There were about 200 people

in it when the bomb went off and

there may still be people buried

in the rubble."

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*Expel 5 Prominent Arabs***Israelis Intensify West Bank Crackdown**

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The Israeli military authorities intensified their crackdown on the West Bank of the Jordan today by deporting five prominent Arabs and imposing stiff economic sanctions on the town of Ramallah.

In response to a general strike by Ramallah's merchants yesterday, the military government issued an order today cutting off trade between Ramallah and the East Bank of the Jordan, where most of the town's produce is sold.

It was the first time since the demonstrations in favor of Palestinian independence erupted on the occupied West Bank last week that sanctions had been imposed on an entire town. If the ban on trade and travel to the East Bank remains in effect for a long period, it is likely to have a crippling impact on Ramallah's prosperous economy.

The five deportees included a dentist, a businessman, two teachers from Ramallah and Dr. Hanna Nasser, the president of Bir Zeit College, who is an outspoken proponent of Palestinian nationalism. The five were accused of inciting the recent demonstrations and being members of "hostile organizations"—a reference to the Palestine National Front.

U.S., France, U.K. Defend Israel in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

for peace in the foreseeable future.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard told the General Assembly yesterday that the Palestinians must be allowed to "exercise their legitimate political rights" without infringing on "the right of Israel as a state to exist in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

Louis de Guringaud, the French ambassador, said: "We must take into consideration the human and historic legitimacy of a Palestinian fatherland and see to it that the state of Israel ... can coexist peacefully with its neighbors."

West Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, Greece, Finland, Belgium and Nigeria also have spoken out for Israel's right to continue as a nation.

Most of them also said Israel should withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The assembly is scheduled to vote tomorrow on resolutions still under negotiation between Arab and Third World backers of the PLO and other nations whose support they want.

The majority of the countries in the weekend debate have backed the PLO demand for self-determination and the creation of a Palestinian nation. Mr. Arafat made it clear that this new nation should include the territory that is now Israel. But many of his supporters have been silent or vague about the future of the Jewish nation.

a local group aligned with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Meanwhile, the towns on the West Bank were reported quiet today for the first time in a week.

There were none of the large-scale

protests that have occurred on a daily basis since the speech last week at the United Nations by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

This correspondent, who observed the demonstration, saw Dr. Nasser doing everything he could to avoid a confrontation between the marching students and a unit of Israeli soldiers sent to keep the area quiet. His efforts were successful and the soldiers kept their distance until the demonstration dissolved peacefully.

It seemed likely that Dr. Nasser was expelled for his strong nationalist views and perhaps to serve as an example to other prominent West Bank residents who might be considering a more active and public role in support of the PLO.

Two of the other deportees were identified by Israeli military sources as ranking members of the Palestine National Front who recently had signed a petition calling for recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

This petition, reportedly signed by a total of 182 West Bank personalities, was brought by Mr. Arafat to the Arab summit conference in Rabat last month as a demonstration of his support in the occupied territories.

The remaining two deportees allegedly were among the organizers and students strikes in the Ramallah schools.

"There was no warning at all," she said. "He left the house last night thinking that the meeting had something to do with the college. This morning I heard on the radio that he had been ex-pelled."

A tall, dark-haired, vigorous man in his late 30s, Dr. Nasser was regarded as one of the leading educators on the West Bank. He studied in the United States and holds a doctorate in physics from Purdue University. He is a cousin of the late Kemal Nasser, a top PLO official who was killed by Israeli commandos during a raid on Beirut last year.

Although a committed Palestinian nationalist who has always been outspoken in his support for an independent Palestinian state, Dr. Nasser had recently

been identified by Israeli military sources as ranking members of the Palestine National Front who recently had signed a petition calling for recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

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Dutch Women Freed

TEL AVIV, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Two Dutch women sentenced to 3 1/2 months' imprisonment for attempting to smuggle into Israel a coded letter for the el-Fatah guerrilla organization were released today and permitted to leave, the Israeli radio reported.

The women, Paulina Witka and Maria Holmrook, both 27, were convicted by a military court last month of attempting to smuggle a letter from a guerrilla member in Damascus to another in East Jerusalem.

Following Early 1975 Visit to Egypt**Brezhnev Adds Syria, Iraq to Itinerary**By Christopher S. Wren
MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (NYT).—

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, has broadened his trip to Egypt set for early next year to include two more Middle Eastern countries in what is becoming a formal show of Soviet solidarity with the Arab cause.

Mr. Brezhnev will travel to Syria and Iraq after his visit to Egypt, the Soviet press reported yesterday. His expanded tour is an indication of Moscow's interest in regaining ground in the Middle East that it feels it may have lost to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent itinerant diplomacy there.

The announcements were made as Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran ended a three-day official visit here after a series of discussions with the Kremlin leadership.

Last night Mr. Brezhnev left Moscow on his way to Vladivostok, where he will hold his first brief summit-level meeting this weekend with President Ford.

There was no indication that the Soviet leadership was able to persuade the Shah to patch up Iran's differences with Baghdad, which have been aggravated by the Kurdish revolt in northern Iraq.

At a formal Kremlin dinner Monday night, President Nikolai Podgorny appealed in a speech for "a settlement of Iranian-Iraqi differences at the conference table."

A joint Soviet-Iranian communiqué issued after the Shah's departure tonight declared that both nations "believe as before that questions relating to the Persian Gulf area should be decided by the countries themselves."

The two nations also asserted their support for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war as a "main condition" for a Middle East peace and for the "legitimate rights" of all the region's countries and peoples, "including the Arab people of Palestine."

The communiqué also disclosed that other unspecified issues involving the Middle East had been discussed in "a spirit of frankness." This would appear to indicate that disagreements had arisen on the subject, including probably Moscow's role in achieving a Middle East solution.

Few details about the talks were available, although they reportedly encompassed discussions of further economic cooperation.

The communiqué reported that both nations had "reached agreement in principle on certain big cooperation projects" but did not specify what these were. A hydroelectric project, iron and steel

plants and a machine-building plant have already been built by the Russians in Iran.

The two countries have also worked out a major deal in which Iranian natural gas will be shipped to the Soviet Union, freeing Soviet natural gas for export to Western Europe.

The news of Mr. Brezhnev's intended visits to Syria and Iraq follows Soviet reports here expressing concern at recent tensions in the area and leveling the customary accusations of aggression at Israel.

They were dragged away by riot police.

Embassy officials protested, to no avail, that the demonstration was peaceful and the police should desist. After intercession in the name of U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider, government authorities ordered the women released from police stations, and an apology was made to the embassy for the police invasion.

Opposition's View

Members of political prisoners' families as well as Catholic priests and a number of American Christian missionaries here have opposed the Ford visit on the grounds that it will display U.S. support for Mr. Park's rule and thus strengthen political repression.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.,

and several other U.S. legislators have publicly questioned the Ford trip on similar grounds.

"At the very least, President Ford should indicate to Mr. Park the deep disapproval of the United States for the policy of repression," Sen. Kennedy said.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other U.S. officials defended the Ford visit on the basis of U.S. security interests here. In a Tokyo press conference yesterday, Mr. Kissinger declined to say whether or not Mr. Ford will express any degree of dissatisfaction with political opposition during his 22-hour visit here.

Korean officials expect the Ford-Park meetings to cover security and economic matters, including a \$1.5-billion program of U.S. military aid over five years and the continuation of the American troop presence.

The officials said that Mr. Park does not expect to discuss the internal political situation with Mr. Ford, and they do not expect the U.S. President to bring it up.

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Senate Approval Seen as Sure

Rockefeller Starts Testimony Before House Judiciary Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—With his vice-presidential confirmation assured in the Senate, during any major new disclosure, Nelson Rockefeller today gave testimony before a House committee on the same subject. A survey by the Associated Press found only five senators voted to vote against Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation, 78 for and 16 uncommitted. The Senate is expected to vote tomorrow. Mr. Rockefeller testified today at when he pardoned a jailed former state Republican official. In health reasons, he was not told that some of the medical parts might not have been true. "Mr. Rockefeller replied, "I have no knowledge of that."

Mr. Rockefeller had begun his House testimony by saying he is eager to help Americans on a new forward march."

Immense Wealth

Rep. Rodino, in opening the hearings, said:

"Without questioning Mr. Rockefeller's personal integrity, what does it mean to wed great, indeed immense, personal wealth to the awesome powers of the American presidency?"

"We must attempt to measure the net worth of Rockefeller family wealth and place it into the perspective of both the American economy and the American political system."

Under wide-ranging questioning, Mr. Rockefeller testified he would be willing to testify as vice-president before Congress. And he promised his vast personal wealth would involve no conflict of interest with the vice-presidency.

"I'm old-fashioned enough to believe that when you take the oath of office to serve the people, that is supreme over any other interest."

Americans were urged to limit themselves to coffee, tea, fruit juice or broth for a 14-hour period, and then donate the money they normally would spend on food to an Oxfam fund for the hungry.

2 Academies' Ban On Women Faces U.S. Court Test

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WPB).—A federal judge was ordered by an appellate court yesterday to hold a full trial on the question of whether women should be admitted to the U.S. Air Force and Naval Academies.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch had ruled earlier this year—on the basis of legal arguments and without a trial—that a "legitimate governmental interest" is served by the refusal of the academies to admit women. Yesterday's U.S. Court of Appeals ordered a full trial on the merits of the question saying, however, that "we find that disputed issues of fact remain."

Before issuing his ruling, Judge Gasch had received affidavits from military officers citing the need for the men-only rule at the academies.

The appeals court called those affidavits suspect, because they came from "the very persons charged with unconstitutional discrimination."

The suit was filed by Rep. Jerome Waldie and Rep. Don Edwards, California Democrats, and two women who each had been nominated for a position at the academies. They claimed that the academies' routine refusal to consider women for appointments violated the Constitution.

Later, Mr. Nixon said: "It's a good story, best we can..."

Mr. Haldeman said: "You're going to see how far it goes... do that all the time but it doesn't mean that your statement is... The rest is intelligible."

"I said a million dollars," Mr. Nixon responded, "with a million dollars... clemency... that's an incriminating thing. His word against the President's."

Together the President and Mr. Haldeman went over Hunt's decision again.

You said, "We could get the money, we can get it in cash. I know where it could be gotten to the question is who can make it." Mr. Haldeman responded.

At one point, Mr. Haldeman asked to Mr. Nixon that he was not smoking him out on what thinks the alternatives are." Then, "You're pumping him," Nixon answered "Yeah" both times.

Mr. Haldeman said that Mr. Nixon told Dean that he was not clemency could be delivered for the Watergate defendants, particularly not before the 1974 election.

Dean said it may further move you." Mr. Haldeman told Nixon, "You said yes and would be then it's wrong."

Mr. Nixon responded: "That's bad."

Later, Mr. Nixon said of Dean, "he's going to have this pissing test... all right, bring it out and fight it out and it'll be a body goddamned thing... and I'll survive and some people will even find [unintelligible] Mississippi, you'll find a hundred people that will be for the evident."

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Conservation Unit Files Request

U.S. Asked to Ban Some Spray-Can Gases

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The federal government has been petitioned by the National Resources Defense Council to outlaw spray cans using propellants suspected of breaking down the earth's protective ozone layer.

The petition was addressed yesterday to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which under law, must either grant or deny the petition.

The petition states that from the evidence now in hand, the projected growth in the use of such propellants could, within 25 years, result in 100,000 to 300,000 additional cases of skin cancer within the United States each year. The global effect could be as high as 15 million more cases annually.

Spokesmen for the multimillion-dollar industry that makes such propellants have argued that there was no evidence for such upward movement of the gases or for their breakdown under stratospheric conditions.

The petition cited studies by

The National Resources Defense Council is a national organization with 13,000 members and contributors that initiates legal actions aimed at environmental protection.

The petition cited studies by the National Cancer Institute, published earlier this year, supporting the view that skin cancer incidence is strongly affected by the amount of ozone in the lower stratosphere 15 to 20 miles above the earth.

It is ozone in this region that absorbs the ultraviolet wavelengths of sunlight that are most harmful.

Because atmospheric ozone increases toward the polar regions, the exposure to ultraviolet rays for residents of the United States decreases from south to north. The incidence of skin cancer (exclusive of the form known as melanoma) was found to follow closely this variation in exposure.

The concern has arisen from reports that the widely used spray-can propellants, known collectively as fluorocarbons, break down when exposed to ultraviolet rays such as those encountered in the stratosphere. This liberates chlorine atoms that are highly efficient at breaking down ozone.

Study Queries Usual Advice To Cardiac Patients on Sex

DALLAS, Nov. 21 (AP).—Men recovering from heart attacks should not adopt a less active role in lovemaking despite their cardiac condition, according to a study by a specialist.

Eleanor Nemez, a cardiovascular clinical specialist, said her research indicated that the male-inferior position traditionally recommended by doctors for recovering heart attack patients may actually be more stressful than the male-superior position.

Miss Nemez, who works at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Spokane, Wash., said the findings were based on automatic blood pressure measurements taken during intercourse by 10 healthy male doctors in Spokane.

The blood pressure readings were taken in the homes of the test subjects, and Miss Nemez said these familiar surroundings probably give more realistic test results than laboratory studies.

The specialist said that each year about 400,000 male heart attack victims survive their first attack and about 45 per cent of these "need counseling in the attempt to achieve full rehabilitation."

She said that one of the first

questions the patients have is about their ability to continue sexual activity. She said most doctors counsel the patient to use the male-inferior position because it was thought to cause less strain on the heart than the more active male-superior position.

"In my studies, I found there was no significant difference between the two positions," she said. "I think the recommendation should be that they use the position most familiar to them."

Test subjects were between the ages of 24 and 40. All provided blood pressure readings during five episodes of lovemaking in their own bedrooms with their wives or with partners of at least six months.

"Never before have blood pressure readings been taken during intercourse in an uncontrived setting," Miss Nemez said. She said most previous studies were in a laboratory and depended upon inferred data.

Her report was presented at a meeting here of the American Heart Association. More than 9,000 physicians are attending the weeklong conference.

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Harder Workers, More Cheaters**'Grubbing' for Good Grades Becomes Rule on U.S. Campuses**

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—Only a few years after grades and academic success seemed to score somewhere below haircuts on a college student's scale of values, campuses across the country are worrying about a growing and often fearful obsession with grades.

The competition for the right grade-point average as a ticket to

a professional school, according to reports from a score of campuses, shows itself in an increase in cheating and in cut-throat competition.

Indeed in its worst—and rarest form, this competition leads to student sabotage of others' work, to a demise of student honor systems in favor of strict faculty supervision of exams, and to an increase in the number of students seeking medical counseling for the nervous strain of grade grubbing.

What bothers thoughtful educators most is the way competition for grades—the mastering of strategies aimed at safely pulling up a straight-A record or a perfect 4.0 GPA—is displacing the excitement and risk of learning.

"Small Neurys" "It's moved beyond mere grades," Harvard psychologist Jerome Kagan said of the phenomenon. "It's moved to a point where the anxiety and the concern is unrealistic, and it's approaching a phobia on the part of the students. It has the characteristic of a small neurosis."

One reason for the growing intensity among students is the fierce competition for graduate school admission, particularly to medical and law schools. But there are subtler reasons.

As money becomes scarcer, colleges are beginning to award scholarships on the basis of merit instead of need, and several students who were interviewed said their scholarships depended on their keeping their grades up.

Students may also be grasping for grades as tokens of their own worth. Sociologists have surmised that in America, a society that is less and less inclined to espouse rules and impose judgments on others, young people look to the letters on their report cards as a measure of their self-esteem.

According to college instructors, students are opting for "cute" courses known for yielding high grades, and are more likely to argue, sometimes tearfully, about a "B" they thought should have been an "A". Also,

some said, there is more "bootlegging" by students eager to get on the good side of their instructors.

A number of professors noted a rise in conscientiousness among students but a decline in the quality and vigor of their work. John Almstead, who teaches English at Oberlin, has found the papers he grades "more conscientious, pedestrian and plodding than they were two years ago."

He added that students were less willing to take chances—they're working harder, but they're less imaginative."

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Thieu Again Asks Peace Talks in Southeast Asia

SAIGON, Nov. 21 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today renewed his proposal for a peace conference of 10 Southeast Asian nations including North Vietnam.

Western diplomats said that the proposal had no chance of success. They said that it was another effort by Mr. Thieu to get favorable publicity and counter Communist propaganda depicting him a war monger.

Speaking to the 20th annual conference of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, Mr. Thieu noted that he had made his proposal on Oct. 20, 1972, and again July 20. He said that he was repeating it because of the continuing fighting in South Vietnam.

The Viet Cong announced last month that it would no longer deal with Mr. Thieu. It said that it would not resume military and political negotiations until Mr. Thieu's regime was ousted.

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into Fleet Games in Indian Ocean

ggest Exercise Is set for Iran Navy

By Drew Middleton
W YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT)— from the United States, in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, including the 60,000-ton carrier Constellation, participating in the largest exercise ever held in the Indian Ocean.

The exercise, Midlink-74, is being conducted by the Central Treaty Organization known as Cento, by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, full members and the U.S. is a member of its economic and countermeasures committee.

Constellation heads an American force that includes the command ship Leahy, two guided-missile destroyers, two destroyer escorts, a fast fleet ship and a nuclear-powered submarine.

Oil Reserves

According to military sources, supplies in the Arabian Sea-Indian Ocean's northwestern between India and the Persian Gulf and the rich oil reserves. Oil and sea activity has increased in the area.

A communiqué issued at headquarters in Ankara said Midlink-74, which will Nov. 30, as a training exercise in joint operations. It was held officially as the largest held in the Indian Ocean.

In addition to the American force, the alliance force includes British nuclear-powered aircraft, probably of the Valiant class. Destroyers and ships of the modernized Iranian Navy and destroyers of Pakistan and Turkey are also taking part in the operation.

The exercise, according to well-known sources, is expected to be a growing Soviet presence in the area symbolized by recent deployment in the Sea of the Leningrad, a helicopter carrier, and by establishment of Russian naval and air facilities at Aden in the Yemen; on the island of Socotra, also part of Southern Yemen and the mouth of the Gulf of Aden and at Berbera, Somalia.

Importance to Iran
Iranian and British naval forces are considered the operationally important to Iran. The Iranian Navy, as the primary power in the Persian area has been challenged by recent visits by Soviet squadrons to Umm Qasr, the Iraqi port at the head of the Gulf. The Iraqi Navy has fewer than 100 ships. Iraq's relations with Iran have deteriorated. A Soviet-Iraqi treaty of April, 1972, does that the Soviet Navy use Umm Qasr at will and in return, Moscow will help gthen the Iraqi Navy.

According to Western intelligence, assistance has taken the form of providing Khorramshahr and Basra missile patrol boats, presence, the sources said, durably reduces Iranian concern in the narrow straits of the Persian Gulf.

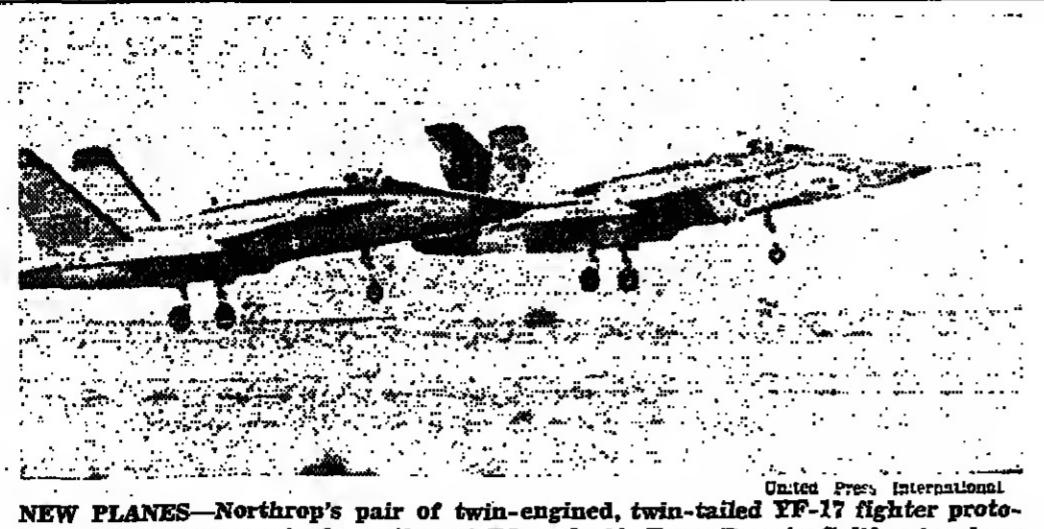
French Policy Draws pleasure in Madrid

DRID, Nov. 21 (AP)—Cifra agency, which often reflects government's views, yesterday quoted reliable sources as saying "unfriendly" France's plan to extradite 10 Spaniards in connection with the assassination of Spanish Premier Carrero Blanco in Madrid year.

A French Foreign Ministry

the extradition treaty between the two countries excluded

for political motives.



United Press International
NEW PLANES—Northrop's pair of twin-engined, twin-tailed YF-17 fighter prototypes lift off runway in formation at Edwards Air Force Base in California where they recently surpassed the 200-flight mark. Northrop is hoping to win contracts from the U.S. and European governments. The plane is in competition with the YF-16 of General Dynamics and in controversy with the French Mirage F-1MS3.

While Denying It Has a Shortage

Russia Launches Drive for Fuel Economy

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (NYT)—The Soviet Union, which has reported to its people in detail on the energy shortage in the West, has begun somewhat more discreetly a domestic campaign to save fuel by reducing waste and inefficiency.

A recent editorial in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, reminded readers that the economic potential of the Soviet Union depended upon adequate fuel reserves. It urged that "every kilogram of fuel be treated carefully and its loss prevented."

In Moscow and presumably in other cities, high-level urban officials have drafted plans to tighten fuel conservation in factories and apartment buildings.

Officially routinely assert that there is no energy crisis in the Soviet Union, because of its vast reserves and centrally planned technology and transportation.

Waste at the extraction sites has caused concern. Western economists say that Soviet equipment is extracting only half the oil available in the vast Tumen oil fields, prompting a sharp Soviet interest in more advanced American oil technology.

The exploitation of new oil areas has been limited, according to Pravda, because other branches of Soviet industry are stretched to meet rising domestic energy needs at a time of increasing demand from abroad. Moscow is eager not to fall behind in its commitments either to Western Europe, which offers hard-currency profits, or to Communist bloc countries.

Soviet officials concede that while their country does not lack basic fuel resources, it does lack technology for their effective extraction and transportation.

Domestic, Foreign Needs

However, the Soviet supplies are stretched to meet rising domestic energy needs at a time of increasing demand from abroad. Moscow is eager not to fall behind in its commitments either to Western Europe, which offers hard-currency profits, or to Communist bloc countries.

Officials routinely assert that there is no energy crisis in the Soviet Union, because of its vast reserves and centrally planned technology and transportation.

Because the Soviet Union has most of its industries and population centers in its western part and the bulk of its raw materials and energy resources in its eastern part, the long distances involved lead to attrition.

Cat is hauled in often outdated rolling stock and up to 10 million tons are lost annually simply because the coal blows out of the open railroad cars.

Quantities of oil and gas are lost in leakage from the low-quality domestic pipeline. The Soviet Union recently secured West Germany's promise of credits for the purchase of nearly a million tons of large-diameter steel pipe from West Germany.

But some energy is squandered once it reaches the consumer. At a special session of the Moscow city party committee last week Moscow's energy chief, I. N. Yershov, called for "total economy of energy resources." He complained that many of the city's firms "violate state discipline of expending energy resources" by exceeding their allocations.

Defense lawyers did not deny the irregularity but contended that the lack of records confirmed that there had been a cover-up to protect accomplices in high places.

The principal defendant, Roaldo Alonso Farinas, 59, Reace's founder and a prominent businessman, was sentenced to 12 years in prison. Another Reace officer received a four-year jail term.

CAT inspector Angel Garcia Canals, 53, was given one-year prison term, fined \$17 million and suspended from his job for three years. Reace was ordered to pay CAT an indemnity of \$29 million.

Questions Raised

Jose Maria Gil Robles, lawyer for Canals, had sought to subpoena Nicolas Franco, the Spanish chief of state's brother and a Reace minority stockholder, to testify. The trial ended more than a week ago, and there was widespread press comment that it had raised more questions than it had answered.

The subpoena was denied. When Mr. Gil Robles, a political enemy of the Generalissimo, referred to Nicolas Franco in cross-examination, the judge struck the name from the record and warned Mr. Gil Robles against further reference to it.

However, the exchange between the judge and the lawyer was published by Spanish newspapers.

The allusion to Nicolas Franco in the press reportedly angered his brother and contributed to Gen. Franco's decision to fire Liberal Information Minister Pio Cabanillas on Oct. 29.

The judge also denied defense

attempts to call Enrique Fontana Codina, a former minister of commerce, to testify.

Two Sets of Books

The prosecution did prove that Reace, which refined and stored olive oil for the government agency, kept two sets of books, a common practice in Spain. It also showed that the company's records had disappeared.

Defense lawyers did not deny the irregularity but contended that the lack of records confirmed that there had been a cover-up to protect accomplices in high places.

Reace director involved in these transactions died mysteriously in jail before the trial.

Political, Financial

The Reace affair has fascinated

Spaniards for months, not only

because of its political implications and questionable financial operations, but also because of the deaths.

In March, 1972, after disclosing

the disappearance of the olive oil,

José Maral Romero, a former Reace employee, was found dead with his wife and daughter in Seville. He apparently had killed himself with the same gun he used on himself.

Several months earlier, Arturo Cordovez, a cab driver employed

for private trips, was found shot to death in his taxi.

Last March, Isidro Suarez, who

had been jailed while awaiting

trial, died in a prison shower.

An autopsy raised the possibility

that he had been murdered. He

was a Reace stockholder whose

friendship with high political figures was well known.

10 Warships Detained In U.K. Murder Hunt

ROSYTH, Scotland, Nov. 21 (AP)—Police questioned hundreds of sailors of six European navies today in a hunt for the killer of a 21-year-old woman slain at this British Navy base.

Robert Muirson, chief constable for Fife County, launched the investigation shortly after the murder last night by ordering 10 warships taking part in a North Atlantic Alliance exercise confined to port. The vessels were from France, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain.

Statistics published by the registrar general show that in the three years 1970-72 the total number of legitimate births fell by 8 per cent.

But among partly skilled and unskilled workers the fall was 16 per cent, and in the social category including foremen and salesmen it was 9 per cent. Doctors, bank managers, nurses and executives, however, appeared to have increased their legitimate birth rate by 2 per cent.

But the registrar general warned that the figures need to be interpreted with some caution. They do not include illegitimate births—which total 8 1/2 per cent of all live births—because it is often difficult to classify the father's occupation.

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Europe and the Mideast

The unity of the European Economic Community countries with respect to the maintenance of Israel as a state, as expressed in the speeches of the delegates of West Germany, Britain, France and Italy in the UN General Assembly, is to be welcomed for many reasons. That the Common Market should find common ground in this area of foreign relations is an indication that more than economics holds Western Europe together; that their position should be based on statesmanship, in contrast to the rising emotionalism of Third World actions in the UN, offers hope for the world organization. And support for Israeli statehood is so obviously a core for any reasonable settlement in the Middle East that the addresses of the European spokesmen are both wise and necessary.

European divisions over the Middle East have been blamed upon the Arab oil embargo last year, and there is no doubt that this was a very pragmatic precipitant of dispute. But even before the Yom Kippur war, opinion in Western European capitals had changed to a very great degree since France and Britain fought more or less side by side, with Israel during the Suez crisis. Part of the change doubtless came from the failure of that faintly baccaneering venture; a good bit, however, of the change came from Israel's actions and inaction after the six-day war of 1967. Israeli support in Europe had been greatly eroded, even before the Arabs' selective application of the embargo on oil made it clear that those who opposed Arab demands would have to pay, in cash or

in fuel shortages or both, for such opposition.

The European division was most clearly reflected when France, Italy and Ireland backed the invitation to Yasir Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization to address the debate on the future of Palestine. But, to a very large extent, it was that very speech by Arafat which revealed what the Palestinians wanted, and what the General Assembly might grant them: the extinction of Israel, at least to the extent that General Assembly resolutions could accomplish such a feat.

The temper of the UN, in which Arabs, third-world and Communist countries tend to combine against Israel, was shown not only in the warm reception given Arafat by that conglomeration, but in the decision of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to ban grants to Israel because of that country's "persistence in altering the historical features of Jerusalem." Considering the wide disparity, in cash, between what Israel gets and what it has given to UNESCO, Israel will be little harmed in the pocket by the action. And, taking into account what Israel has done to discover and preserve the archaeological treasures of the Holy Land, the UNESCO majority's action was neither scientific nor cultural.

But it was educational, and it does reveal the wisdom of the course. Western Europe is now adopting Israel's own case is not without serious flaws, but to go to the other extreme—the PLO extreme—would mean a war to the death in the Middle East, which no one could win.

Test for Brazil

President Ernesto Geisel's commitment to lead Brazil in "gradual but sure progress toward democracy" will be put to its most severe test to date by his government party's unexpectedly heavy losses in this week's congressional and state elections.

There were persistent reports that hardliners in Brazil's military leadership tried to persuade General Geisel to cancel the elections, and some will doubtless urge him to nullify in some way the dramatic gains of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB). Such an arbitrary action would not only erase the government's credit for having allowed the freest Brazilian election in more than a decade but would surely increase the prospects for political unrest and violence.

Although the MDB evidently won 16 of 22 Senate seats at stake and elected a third of the Chamber of Deputies, the government party, known as ARENA, still commands

decisive majorities in a Congress of limited power. It will be galling to have the opposition controlling state legislatures in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and General Geisel's native Rio Grande do Sul; but acceptance of these results will be a measure of the government's confidence in itself and in its program for gradual political "decompression."

Before his inauguration last March, General Geisel said that an essential for the continuation of Brazil's spectacular economic development was an "economic, social, racial and political democracy, in accord with the Brazilian people's character." His record in office, however, has been one of cautious liberalization often followed by renewal of harsh repression. The elections represent a necessary advance toward that democracy the President had in mind. The hope must be that this time he will be strong enough and confident enough to bar any retreat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Presidential Science

The problems facing an industrial nation cannot be effectively attacked unless those responsible for the political decisions have instant and continuing access to the best scientific and technological advice. The critical need for new breakthroughs in such areas as transportation, energy, conservation and food production only emphasizes the point.

Reports from Washington suggest that President Ford is aware of the void that was created when former President Nixon abolished the system of presidential science advisers that had been established by President Eisenhower. But the rift that developed between Mr. Nixon and the scientists over such questions as the war in Vietnam, the supersonic transport and such controversial armaments as the MIRV multiple warhead appears still to affect the Ford administration's view of scientific advice. Continuing suspicions were implicit in one White House

staff member's insistence that any future science advisers must be depended on to present the President with the whole range of different points of view, particularly on issues of serious controversy.

It is, of course, imperative for an effective advisory system to lay all the options before the President. At the same time, it would be dangerous—and unacceptable to the ethics of science—to conceive of top-level science advisers as merely the presenters of contingency plans, without the right to take a stand on the moral and social consequences of proposals under consideration.

To continue to operate the White House without benefit of constant and expert scientific advice cripples the President's capacity to respond to critical issues. But it would be a dangerous illusion to create an advisory system that imposed political restraints on scientific judgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

While Ulster Burns
Seldom has the contrast between the bland language of a government paper on Northern Ireland and the bitter realities of the Ulster scene been so vivid as that evoked by the discussion paper on the arrangements for conducting the forthcoming constitutional convention. There is, unhappily, an equally vivid contrast between the calm, well-hedged and systematically directed assembly depicted in the paper and the hearth-garden which seems only too likely to come into being. It would, of course, be admirable if the convention were to regard itself, as it is hidden to, as a Royal Commission appointed to produce an agreed report. It is far more likely, however, to end, after much turmoil, by producing a manifesto of "loyalist" aspirations, approved by a substantial elected majority and flatly rejected by the minority...

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

November 22, 1899

PATTERSON, N.J.—Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died this morning at his home in this city. He succumbed to an attack of angina pectoris. He was 55 years of age. President McKinley has already sent a telegram of condolences to the family. The death of the Vice-President will certainly have an effect on the next elections. Theodore Roosevelt is already being mentioned as President McKinley's running mate.

Fifty Years Ago

November 22, 1924

NEW YORK—Rocco (Fatty) Arbuckle is going back to the legitimate stage, which he left many years ago to become one of the best-known comedians of the silver screen. He will make his debut at the Empire Theatre in Paris, after which he will play at the Casino de Paris. Later he expects to tour Europe and will definitely appear in the music-halls of Belgium and Germany, and hopes to appear elsewhere on the Continent providing that he can get enough engagements.

**Monarchy: Stability Amid Flux**

By Prince Charles

Following are excerpts, prepared by The New York Times, from an address on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Parliament in the Australian state of New South Wales.

SYDNEY.—Despite the honor you have done me today by inviting me to attend this joint meeting of the Legislative Council Assembly, it does not escape my notice that the last time a namesake of mine tried addressing a representative assembly he was, let us say, misinterpreted and subsequently lost his head at a later date.

You may be interested to know that while studying history at school I became a fairly convinced supporter of King Charles I—or at least I sympathized to some extent with his dilemma.

But before all else to the republican lobbies in sheer horror, let me just add that further historical research opened up for me new and previously undiscovered vistas of Cromwellian interest which served to intrigue me for some considerable time.

I then became a Cromwellian supporter—until I saw that he began to develop unmistakably similar traits to those of the man he had succeeded in removing—in answer, I suppose, to the many problems with which he was faced.

In this 150th anniversary year of the beginning of legislative government in New South Wales it is only right, I think, that I should remind you that in company with convicts, lunatics and peers of the Realm I am ineligible to vote.

This, of course, is exactly as it should be—not necessarily in relation to convicts, lunatics and peers, but in relation to the monarchy, which ever since it ceased to have an active political function has sought to remain free from controversy and sectional interests.

This, as you can imagine, is not always easy, but is essential now to our peculiar brand of parliamentary democracy (and by "our" I mean in this context Australia and Britain) which has within itself an extraordinary capacity for improvisation, for evolution and change.

This I do believe is the only system mankind has so far evolved which comes nearest to insuring stable government and I also believe that the institution of monarchy, to which, rightly or wrongly, I belong and which I represent to the best of my ability, is one of the strongest factors in the continuance of stable

government. Stability can only be maintained when the body you wish to remain stable has one constituent element that displays continuity—and which can also adapt itself to a changing environment.

Certainly, over the centuries, the monarchy has insured continuity by the very fact of primogeniture—a classic example of which you see before you and the success or failure of which is up to you to decide.

The monarchy has done its best to adapt to changing circumstances—but inevitably it is more difficult to adapt when the accepted patterns of life and society are altering so unusually fast.

100 Years Ago

You only have to cast your historical minds back a hundred years to appreciate the adoptions that have taken place since the days of my great-great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria. Some people, I daresay, may consider the adaptive abilities of the monarchy to be minimal in the extreme, but the problem, surely, is to what plane or accepted level is the institution to adapt itself?

The very fact that the monarchy is involved in the lives of a substantial number of differing peoples all over the globe means that it must, in effect, try to be "all things to all men" all of the time.

No one has the monopoly of self-righteousness in our human existence and no one person or organization or party has all the answers.

That is why parliamentary democracy as we know it is such a sound system—for the simple fact that it allows debate and civilized argument to take place free of restrictions or fear of censorship.

Above all it allows (or should allow) a compromise solution to be worked out end for a moderate policy to be pursued, which in turn influences evolutionary rather than revolutionary change.

All too often I find, one hears the cry that our system of parliamentary democracy is on the verge of collapse, that it has outlived its usefulness, that the politicians are all the same and spend their time squabbling over issues that bear no relation to the major questions of the day.

However, it is rare to hear of anyone who has been able to suggest a sensible or realistic alternative—geared to the peculiar characteristics and more of those with our type of heritage.

No—the truth of course is that "the system" is, on the whole, basically sound—obviously it can always do with adoptions, adding

to its stability.

If to this day he has any doubts about the rightness of the American war in Indochina, he has kept them quiet. As late as

1968-69, when Americans who had differed on the war were almost all talking about how to get out, Rockefeller was still talking about how to win militarily. A person who heard him one evening making an intense, detailed argument for tougher use of air power in Vietnam, found his fascination with a military solution at that time peculiar and scary.

There are good and sensible people who admire Rockefeller, and clearly he has winning qualities. One of them is sheer ability. His hobbies with energy, and that is appealing at a time when we yearn for someone to do something about world problems. But after Vietnam we ought to know that activism in international affairs can be dangerous. The impression Rockefeller gives is of a figure who has learned nothing from the Vietnam experience—who still thinks the United States can and should dominate international decision-making, who inclines to intervention as a principle, who thinks in terms of military power. All that at a time when the sources and mechanisms of power in the world are visibly changing from those old forms.

The apparent Rockefeller instinct in foreign policy are the more worrying because of the way he has preferred to operate in office: secretly, through manipulation of power among a few, avoiding as much as possible the restraints of legislative accountability. Consider, for example, his relationship with William J. Rohan.

In his much-praised book "Presidential Character," F. James David Barber told us "we must learn to worry about the character of those of whom we choose to be president. Two vital elements of power are love of power and the habit of secrecy. To follow after all those two helps produce Vietnam and Watergate."

The Senate Rules Committee, in detail, took a broad look at Rockefellers views on his methods. His House Judiciary Committee strengthened his impeachment experience now and all. For Congress has every right to make judgment of this man now he is president. Rockefellers failed to become president through the regular political process, in part because the people felt something in him that they did not trust. Now Congress has an obligation to act for the public in appraising the man and his methods.

Through those years Rockefellers advanced \$510,000 in "loan Roman. Accept for purpose argument that the motto only friendship. But no is not a very honorable the partial in such an arrangement, let that scale—made to key f by a politician uniquely spread largesse—must create hind.

The secrecy so carefully

tained on this side of Rockefellers money was significant. So the care with which "loans gifts" were timed in an probably fruitless legally avoid a New York law giving servants. All that beset us violated, was a state policy creating even the appearance of obligation on the part of servants.

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Signs of Sino-Soviet Thaw**Ford's Rush to Summit Before Door Is Closed**

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—In trying to grasp the strategy of global diplomacy, one of the best questions to ask is "Why now?"

Why was President Ford hurried into the Vladivostok summit with Leonid Brezhnev, about six months ahead of schedule?

Not because the two leaders want to size each other up, not because SALT negotiations require a summit meeting; not because of the danger of war in the Mideast, which may dominate the discussions.

The Reason

The underlying reason the United States pressed for this summit at this time is that the opening that permitted its creative diplomacy over the last five years is showing signs of closing.

Secretary Kissinger is duty-bound to deny that reason, just as he must deny that the dramatic split in the Communist world between the Russians and the Chinese was deliberately and skillfully exploited by the United States. As a result of U.S. "kangarooing," the Soviet Union changed its methods, if not its goals, in pursuing detente. The Chinese countered by beginning "normalization" with America; and leverage was applied to bring an end to the need for U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

But the shift away from confrontation means our exploitable gap will be closed; it will be that harder for us to play the sions against the Chinese in period.

Chinese Fears

PARIS

Cocteau's Version of Dear Liar' in Revival

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

RIS, Nov. 21 (IHT).—George Bernard Shaw was generous; only has he left us some of brightest comedies of the dry, most of them sturdy go to weather frequent al, but his correspondence, just written with an eye to publication, is almost as clear as his prefaces and

3 "love-hate" letters to the perating Mrs. Patrick Campbell, feast of humor, gossip advice. Jerome Kilty edited and her replies into an acting vehicle, "Dear Jean Cocteau's translation, " is once more the boards—at the Théâtre

al Meurisse, as Shaw, and Cocteau, as Mrs. Campbell, to indulge in realistic charac- tions. Meurisse does not the bristling Shawers, nor does Miss Cocteau a black wig. These players, the stage alone, represent a celebrated couple in the ab-



Nicole Courcel, Paul Meurisse, as Mrs. Campbell, Shaw in "Cher Menteur."



SHARPS & FLATS

SCAIS, Portugal.—A jazz festival on Nov. 22-24 will feature Gillespie, Sonny Stitt, Jay Jay, Charlie McPherson, Roy Tyner and Gato Barbieri.

RIS—Roxy Music will be at Palais des Congrès (Porto) on Nov. 27 at 8 p.m.

NDON—The Dizzy Gillespie set will open for three weeks tonnie Scott's on Nov. 26. Ben McPhee is there until

Clapton, on a short European tour, will be in Hamburg Nov. 26 at the Congress Centrum; Munich Nov. 27 at the Olympia in Essen Nov. 29 at the Halle; in Rotterdam Nov. 30 at the Sportspaleis; Antwerp Dec. 1 at the Sportspaleis; Paris Dec. 2 at the Palais des Sports and in London Dec. 4 at the Hammersmith Odeon.

Golden Gate Quartet, conning its German tour, will be Berlin Nov. 22, at the Rathaus; Augsburg Nov. 23, at the Siegerhalle; in Dortmund Nov. 24,

at the Westfalenhalle; in Celle Nov. 25, at the Städtische Union; in Kiel Nov. 26, at the Seal im Neuen Schloss; and in Wittenberg, Nov. 28 at the Turn und Festhalle. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

Ex-Beatle Ringo Starr's new album, "Goodnight Vienna," was released this week. The title song was written by John Lennon and the album features 11 compositions, including a new one by Elton John and an old one by the Platters, "Only You." A new album by George Harrison is slated for release early next year.

The rock group the Grateful Dead have decided to retire from the stage and all live appearances for "at least one year." They want to rest. Ditto for French star Johnny Hallyday, who has been invited to leave.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet" by Bauman-Turner Overdrive; and in Britain, "Killer Queen" by Queen.

FRANK VAN BREKEL

Epidemics have been the scourge of whole continents; they have been studied, controlled, and eventually forgotten, making way for other diseases and other problems. We know today that progress has its price, even in the field of health. Are we running around in circles? It is the declared aim of Bayer to break the spell—with ever renewed efforts.

For more than half a century Bayer has been engaged in research on the causes of diseases and how to control them. The results of this work have made history. Research scientists

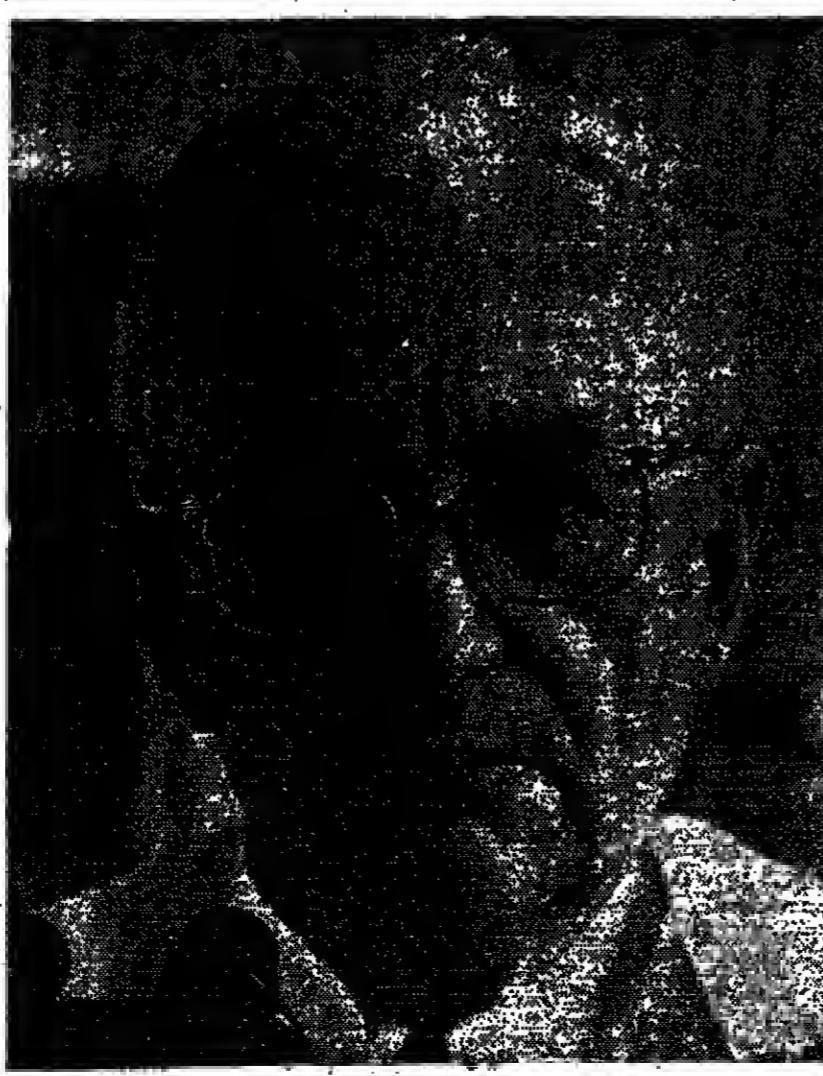
...let's go on!

working in Bayer's laboratories discovered, for example, effective drugs for fighting tropical and infectious diseases, hypertension, diabetes and pain. Now there is every indication of a new breakthrough: a new Bayer preparation for controlling fungal diseases. In some countries practically every fifth inhabitant is suffering from fungal infection. The symptoms are deceptively harmless. But cure can be difficult and can take a long time.

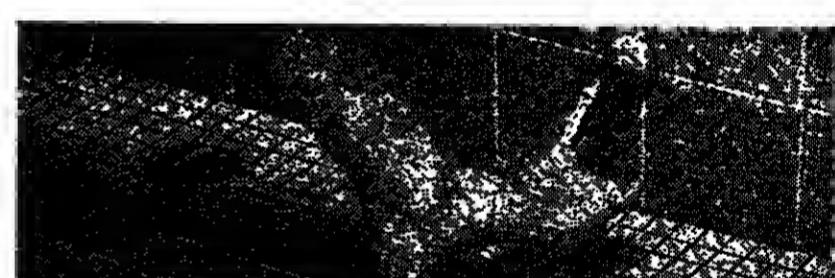
Professor Rieth, a Hamburg physician and one of Germany's leading mycologists, warned against fungal diseases which are well on their way to spreading on a nation-wide basis:

"Although we must live with fungi, we must also die with them. Our aim must be to protect people against fungal infections."

"Microfungi" are difficult to control, particularly when they appear as co-existent mycotic diseases alongside other diseases, so to say as their usefulness. Such mycoses must be controlled to protect the already weakened patient from further complication. "Once we are successful in stopping the spread of the pathogenic yeasts, we can proceed with treating the primary disease without the risk of mycotic complications," says Professor Rieth.



Most of us usually make things too easy for the fungi. Although we wash our feet daily, we often fail to dry them thoroughly between the toes. We are guilty of the same neglect after swimming. Wherever the skin is continuously softened, pathogenic fungi can settle down and thrive.



Fungi thrive particularly well in moist heat. However, swimming-pools, saunas and sports grounds are not the only sources of infection. Domestic animals, too, can transmit fungi.



Clinical testing of the new Bayer preparation was world wide and covered several thousand cases. Positive reports on the results of therapy have been so numerous that the product will now be introduced to doctors all over the globe. National health services in many countries have already recognized and approved this versatile preparation.



Many years of intensive research led to a further significant contribution by Bayer to world health.

Bayer operates in almost all countries of the globe in the fields of chemicals, dyes, engineering materials, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop-protection products. Bayer Germany: An enterprise with 133,000 co-workers and 8,000 different sales products.



**Bayer thinks
of tomorrow-today**

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1974

Page 9

U.S. Jobs Program Seen on Way

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP-DJ).—Administration officials expect that the U.S. unemployment rate in November will rise to at least 6.2 per cent, the highest nationwide jobs projections contemplated under President Ford's economic proposals of 8.

The Washington Post learned special expenditures for additional unemployment compensation and public service jobs will add \$5 billion to \$3 billion to Mr. Ford's proposed budget expansion for this fiscal year, and will be on top of that in fiscal

fourth recession in the auto industry, and the economy-wide effect of the fiscal stalemate are the causes of the expected rise in jobless level, which stood at 6.1 per cent for October, or 6 per cent of the labor force.

More Spending

Ford proposals call for spending to deal with unemployment when the national rate averages 6 per cent more for three months. In October, the rate was 5.8 per cent.

Thus, a 6.2-per-cent rate November would create a month average of 6 per cent, even assuming that's what happened in November," said government official.

The Ford program has not yet passed Congress. But President Ford and his economic believe that the rising jobless and clear threats of a coming recession will speed executive action.

Ford's unemployment assistance program is composed of parts, both to be triggered by 6-per-cent, three-month average. The first would temporary unemployment assistance program in areas of high employment for experienced workers who have exhausted all forms of unemployment compensation. The second would establish public service jobs in same areas, under a "community improvement program."

Ford estimated on Oct. 8 a 6-per-cent trigger would be \$1.2 billion in new un-

employment benefits over a 12-month period, aiding 2,730,000 persons. The public-service jobs program would pump \$300 million into the economy, providing 83,000 persons with a year's work. Higher unemployment rates would crank additional money into the system.

An additional \$1.8 billion to \$3 billion in budget cost for dealing with unemployment would just about end the already diminishing prospect that President Ford can reach his goal of cutting the fiscal 1975 budget back by \$5.4 billion to \$300 billion.

Office of Management and

Budget director Roy Ash said in an interview yesterday that President Ford will submit proposals to Congress soon "to get the budget down."

Mr. Ash failed to mention the \$300-billion goal, observing only that the President will submit detailed optional possibilities for budget reductions called from a list of 144 that the OMB had prepared for Mr. Ford.

As for fiscal 1976, Mr. Ash confirmed unofficial reports last week that the "reasonable" prospect now calls for a budget deficit "in the range" of \$10 billion to \$20 billion.

Swiss Franc Declines in Value As Funds Leave the Country

By William Ellington

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP-DJ).—The tail wagged the dog in terms of currencies today as huge sales of Swiss francs pushed dollar rates in various directions on the European foreign exchange market.

To ease the strain on domestic banks as the funds moved out, the Swiss national bank announced it was reducing minimum reserve requirements to replace about \$90 million Swiss francs in the banking system.

Yesterday Swiss authorities acted to halt speculative purchases of Swiss francs by imposing a 3-per-cent quarterly negative interest charge on non-resident deposits until Oct. 31.

This tough measure was followed today by an announcement that forward sales of Swiss francs would be limited to the amount outstanding on Oct. 31.

As a consequence, sales of

U.S. Oil Plan Moves Ahead

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. recycling plan, calling for a \$2-billion facility to help communities meet their payment deficits arising from higher oil prices, made substantial progress at a meeting here today.

Deputy finance ministers of the group of 10 major industrialized nations set up a special working group to study the proposed facility. A report is to be submitted to a ministerial meeting to be held in Washington in late January.

The deputies heard a detailed report on the U.S. plan outlined by Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Jack Bennett.

"The plan is very interesting and even the French are in favor of it," one European conference delegate told reporters.

A member of the French delegation confirmed his country's interest in the plan.

LM to Fight AB Over Light Order

THE HAGUE, Nov. 21 (UPI).—All Dutch Airlines (KLM) said it would not give in to the Civil Aeronautics Board until putting up a fight.

Statement from the management said that "in consultation with the (Dutch) government I will oppose the measure by CAB."

It said that, under the bilateral transport agreement with the United States, Holland had no right to seek the CAB's approval of scheduled and KLM had submitted them.

A airline referred to an order the CAB yesterday that provide its schedule and identify the planes it was using in seven days.

A move came after a break-in talks between U.S. and Dutch officials on U.S. proposals.

KLM's transatlantic is in favor of U.S. competition to parliament today sport Minister Piers Wester reported on his unsuccessful in Washington last week.

also said he received an iron assurance that yesterday's order did not necessarily that unilateral U.S. action forthcoming.

However, he said, if the American took such action the Dutch would immediately articulate.

C Panel Urges x-Fraud Squad

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—European Common Market set up an expert task force to fight fraud and internal tax dodging, the managing executive commission said.

Proposed sent for approval to market's Council of Ministers. Frauds and tax evasion are particularly in the field of international companies.

Fight them better the commission proposed that a permanent working group of fiscal experts from all member states be set to exchange information in obtaining proof-of-cooperation becomes particularly important when pay-off taxes can be avoided by tax differences in legislation or in the case of frauds like when multinationals transfer s from one country to another or make transactions via countries," the proposal

Index Drops

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP-DJ).—Financial Times Industrial close today of 163.9, down its lowest closing level June 5, 1958.

Firms React To U.S. Move Over AT&T

Some See Bonanza If Action Succeeds

By Alexander Auerbach

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21.—It will be years before the government's anti-trust case against American Telephone & Telegraph Co., filed yesterday, goes to court, but within minutes of the news, executives at scores of companies that sell to and compete with Western Electric Co. were trying to decide what any separation of the firms might mean to them.

Some saw the government's attempt to split Western Electric, AT & T's manufacturing arm, away from the Bell System as a potential bonanza if it is successful.

They reasoned that the 21 Bell operating companies that now buy about \$6 billion of equipment a year from Western will go shopping on the open market if Western is divorced.

"If I could get even one half per cent of Ma Bell's purchases for my type of equipment, it would double the size of my company," said a Midwestern manufacturer of electrical hardware.

Others Unhappy

Others were not quite so happy. "I've just been sitting here thinking that if Bell is free to buy from anyone, Western Electric will be free to sell to anyone," said Arthur Bedder, vice-president of North American Philips Communications Co., in a telephone interview.

A 1956 consent order now prohibits sales by Western Electric to anyone but Bell and the U.S. government. If Western

were spun off, Mr. Bedder said, presumably it would be freed from this restraint. "I don't know what it would be like to have Western as a competitor," he said.

Acted Irresponsibly

"The Justice Department acted irresponsibly. It didn't consider at all the economic impact on all independent suppliers," he said.

Many Large Companies

Many large companies have

subsidiaries in the telecommunications hardware market: General Telephone & Electronics, General Dynamics, RCA, International Telephone & Telegraph, and others. None of them was willing to make an on-the-record comment about the lawsuit.

Privately, however, many of these company executives said they expected to be able to fare well against Western Electric if it sells directly to telephone

companies as well as to Western.

Western Electric is probably the most efficient manufacturer in the country. If they take the consent order off, that company will have the finances and ability to knock every one of us right out of the box."

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1974

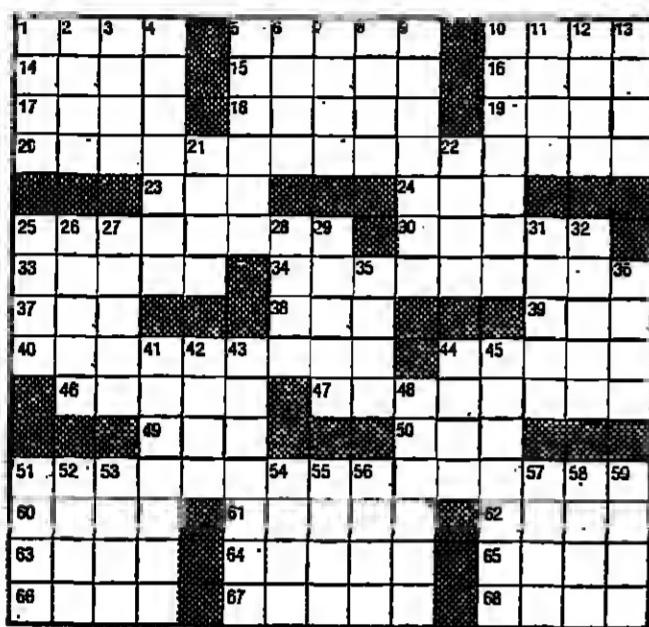
American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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6 215 AAV Corp 125	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	576	576	576	576	16	104 1/2	Durac Tst 250	2	2	1254	1254	1254	1254	16	254 1/2	SCE Corp 125	2	2	245	245	245	245	16	15 1/2	Wesby Corp 125	3	3	27	27	27	27	16
45 171 Abco Indus 125	2	2	1/2	1/2	576	576	576	576	16	104 1/2	DynCorp 601	4	4	256	256	256	256	16	125 1/2	SCB Corp 125	2	2	155	155	155	155	16	15 1/2	Westby Corp 125	3	3	31	31	31	31	16
131 416 Adobed 125	7	7	1/2	1/2	256	256	256	256	16	104 1/2	Dynam 601	6	6	256	256	256	256	16	125 1/2	SCC Corp 125	2	2	155	155	155	155	16	15 1/2	Westby Corp 125	3	3	31	31	31	31	16
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22 215 Aeroflo 125	3	3	1/2	1/2	256	256	256	256	16	104 1/2	Earth R 250	6	6	256	256	256	256	16	125 1/2	SCC Corp 125	2	2	155	155	155	155	16	15 1/2	Westby Corp 125	3	3	31	31	31	31	16
22 215 Aerovac Inc 125	1	1	1/2	1/2	256	256	256	256	16	104 1/2	Edison 211	2	2	256	256	256	256	16	125 1/2	SCC Corp 125	2	2	155	155	155	155	16	15 1/2	Westby Corp 125	3	3	31	31	31	31	16
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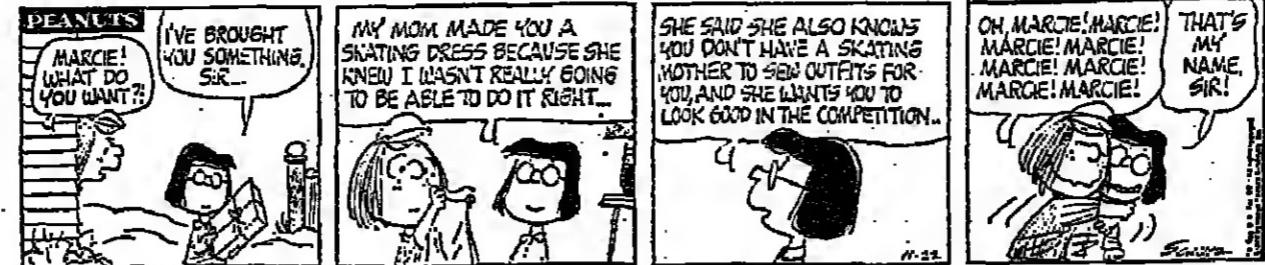
CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

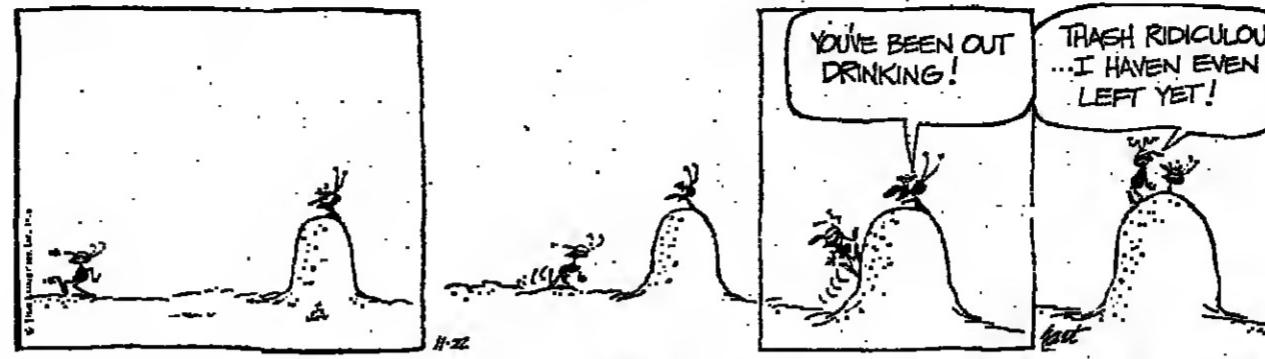
ACROSS	49 Highway-flow center; Abbr.	13 Minnies	21 Tuskless elephant
1	Bric's companion	50 Insect	22 Notion
5	Author Nevil	51 Unsystematic	23 Ship rope
10	Author Murdoch	60 Bryce Canyon	26 Merman
14	Mira Lane	site	27 Map out
15	Bible book	61 Time a race	28 — froid
16	Miss Bayes	62 "Othello" man	29 Yale
17	Fall to include	63 Nonstop talker	31 Gog's partner
18	Stormy petrels, e.g.	64 Australian tree	32 One of the suns
19	Word before dash	65 Adjust	35 Abit, or an envelope
20	Book-catalogue entries	66 Arabian title	36 Formerly, of old
23	Pronoun	67 Dutch painter	41 Battery part
24	Dutch town	68 Discerns	42 St. Louis sight
25	Italian painter	1 Voting group	43 Gets settled in a hotel room
30	Scads	2 City of Italia	44 French bench
33	Make amends	3 Get down	45 Bats more effectively
34	Robin Hood's friend: Var.	4 Skeptic's challenge	46 Ament
27	Vietnam's Madame	6 — sapiens	51 Kind of root
38	Insect egg	7 Consumer	52 Particles
39	British oath	8 Be disposed	53 Old Italian coin
40	Wind up like a poor burglar	9 Time zone	54 Blind part
44	Commits an error	10 Rather	55 Central part
46	Discover	11 Kind of call or top	56 Land area
47	Fugitive's status	12 Dies —	57 Concern
			58 Fever
			59 Opposing votes



PEANUTS



B.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



WIZARD



ANDY CAPP



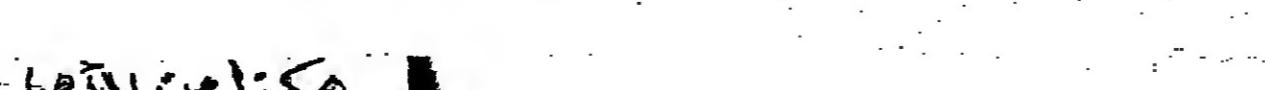
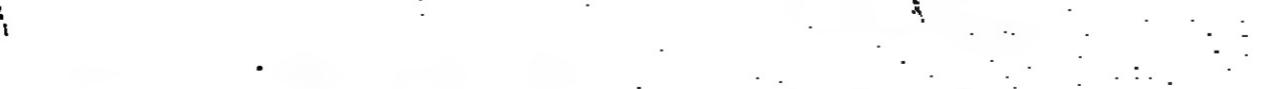
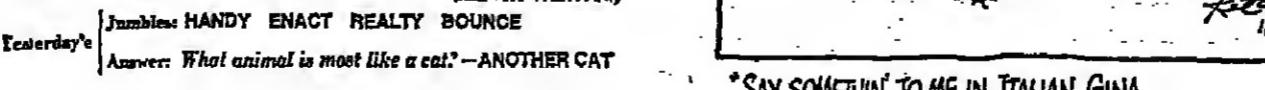
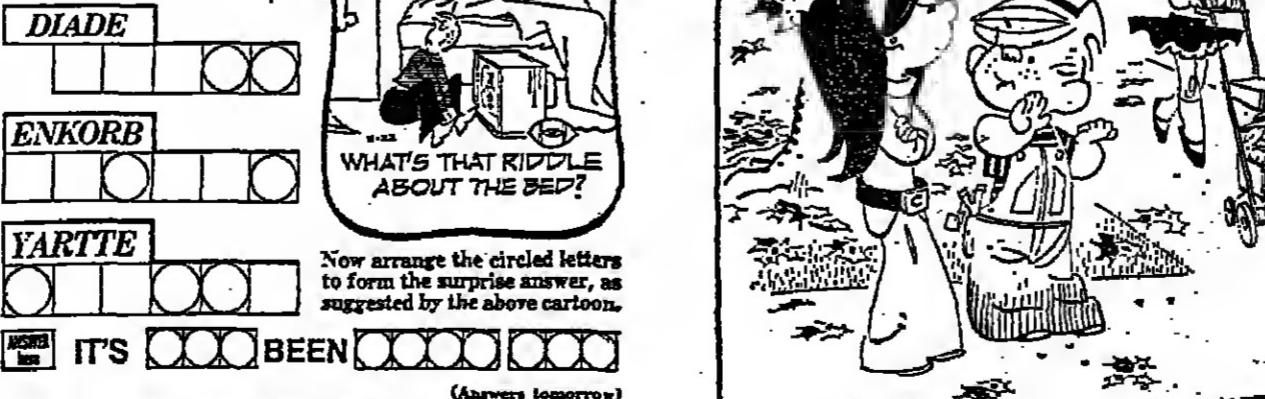
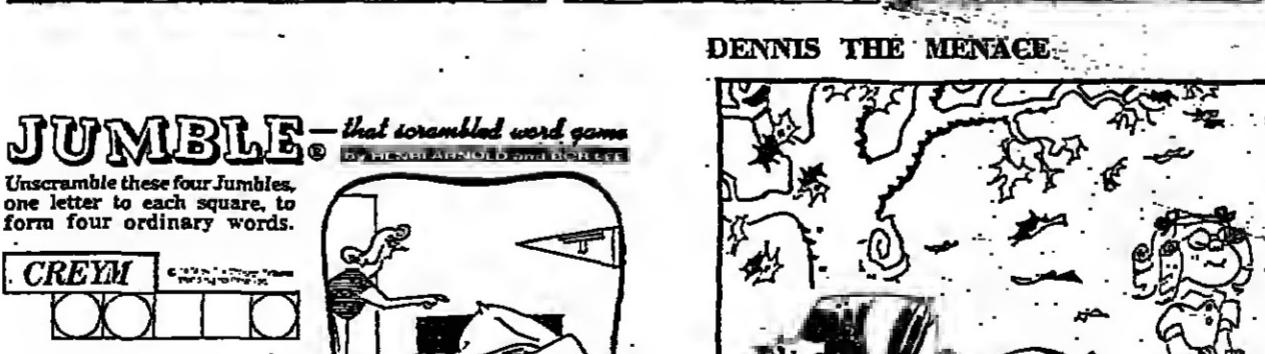
REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



BOOKS

JEW'S AND AMERICAN POLITICS
By Stephen D. Isaacs. Illustrated. Doubleday & Co.
302 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Pete Hamill

In his book, Stephen D. Isaacs, former New York bureau chief of The Washington Post, attempts to deal with the sense of fracture and separation between American Jews and the polity at large, while simultaneously examining the extraordinary influence Jews have on American politics, an influence out of all proportion to their share—less than 3 per cent—of the population. The result is a journalist's book that contains more information than insight, more facts than truth, but nevertheless is quite valuable for the simple reason that the subject is so seldom treated out in the open.

Early on, Isaacs tells us that American Jews "normally donate more than half the large gifts to national Democratic campaigns" and estimates that Jews "comprise between 10 and 20 percent of all those actively involved on the Democratic side of American politics today."

The book itself is limited, the narrow vision of the Washington-oriented reporter, who frequently tends to see politics as mechanistic, a complex gears and levers which have to be located and mastered to produce desired results.

"Fear undoubtedly is the greatest single factor accounting for Jews' high level of political activity. In one way or another, Jews in politics are, at the extreme, striving to avoid becoming lame-duck or, at least, surviving for a 'just society'—which may ultimately be the same thing."

That might be a bit simplistic, but the fact remains that Jews today are participating on many levels of the polity: as political journalists (David Broder, Art Buchwald, Theodore White among many), as media experts (David Garth, Charles Guggenheim), as pollsters (Louis Harris, Daniel Yankelovich), fund-raisers (Arthur Krim for the Democrats, Max Fisher for the Republicans), speechwriters (among others, William Safire for the Republicans, Democrats Richard Goodwin and Adam Welinsky). The chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Robert Strauss, is Jewish, as were several of the first eight names on the top-level "enemies" list drawn up in the White House in 1971.

But Isaacs also points out that Jewish influence still seems to operate most frequently on the secondary level. One example: There has never been a network anchor man who was Jewish, due probably to the fact that all three networks grew to power and prominence under three brilliant Jews: William Paley (CBS), David Sarnoff (NBC), and Leonard Goldenson (ABC). And Jews do not hold "out front" elective office in proportion to their share of the population.

Anti-Semitism has been an obvious factor. In some cases, the backroom leaders of politics have been anti-Semites themselves; in other cases, they have been led anti-Semitism among the voters. And some Jews have discouraged "out front" running for elective office, for fear of being labeled "pushy," a case of people becoming prisoners of their opponents' caricatures.

In fact a good case could be made that the makers of Jewish-American literature in the past 30 years—such as Bellow, Malamud, Roth, Albee and others—by celebrating marginal man, by placing firmly on the American landscape, have made irony linchpin of the American scene and a people that is in about itself can no longer easily kill strangers with boyish enthusiasm, really to patting jingles or otherwise place faith in princes. Irony is emblem worn by the mature

Pete Hamill is working on a novel about the Irish in America in the 19th century. This review is abridged.

© The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusick

In the recent European championships in Tel Aviv the Norwegian team won a narrow victory against their Swedish neighbors and rivals, on the diagrammed deal. How many clubs to bid was the question for West when South opened one heart. Terje Pedersen for Norway, contented himself with four clubs, and North's bid of four hearts ended the bidding. Bjorn Hall, for Sweden, went to five clubs, and goaded his opponents into slam as shown. Unfortunately for him, the slam was makable.

West led the club ace against six hearts, and shifted to his singleton diamond. The Norwegian declarer, Knut Konpad, captured East's king with the ace and reviewed his prospects. He cashed the heart ace as a preliminary move, and considered which minor-suit queen to lead. The club queen would allow a diamond discard from dummy, but might be ruffed by East. The diamond queen might be ruffed by West.

He decided to run the second risk and led the diamond queen. West had no more diamonds but had no more trumps either. When he discarded, it was clear that he had begun with 11 black cards. If he had nine clubs and two spades, there was nothing to

NORTH ♠ A10 9 8 6 2
♦ Q 8 7 4
♥ Q 9 2
♣ K 7 3

WEST ♠ K 7 3
♦ Q J 5
♥ J 9 6
♣ K 10 J 8 4

EAST (D) ♠ A 10 9 8 6 2
♦ Q 8 7 4
♥ J 9 6
♣ K 10 J 8 4

SOUTH ♠ Q 9 2
♦ A Q 7 5
♥ A 4
♣ K 7 3

South chose to play a spade, the ace, and ruffed a diamond and established the spades in dummy. He was then able to draw trumps, use the spades, without need to cash the club queen, and alternative play was to cash the club queen and cross-ruff. This would also have succeeded. The result was 11 international match points for Norway.

West led the club ace.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
Pass 1 ♠ 5 ♦ 4 Pass 5 ♠
Pass 6 ♠ Pass Pass
Pass 7 ♠ Pass Pass

West led the club ace.

Observer**Slice of Life**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—How to carve a turkey:

Assemble the following tools—carving knife, stone for sharpening carving knife, hot water, soap, wash cloth, two bath towels, barbells, meat cleaver.

If the house lacks a meat cleaver, an ax may be substituted. If it is add bandages, sutures and iodine to above list.

Began by moving the turkey from roasting pan to suitable carving area. This is done by inserting the carving knife into posterior stuffed area of the turkey and the knife-sharpening stool into the stuffed area under the neck.

Thus skewered, the turkey may be lifted out of the hot grease with relative safety. Should the turkey drop to the floor, however, remove the knife and stone, roll the turkey gingerly into the two bath towels, wrap them several times around it and lift the encased fowl to the carving place.

You are now ready to begin carving. Sharpen the knife on the stone and insert it where the thigh joins the torso. If you do this correctly, which is impossible, the knife will almost immediately encounter a barrier of bone and gristle.

This may very well be the joint. It could, however, be your thumb. If not, execute a vigorous sawing motion until satisfied that the knife has been defeated.

Withdraw the knife and ask someone nearby, in as testy a manner as possible, why the knives at your house are not kept in better carving condition.

Exercise the biceps and forearms by lifting barbells until they are strong enough for you to tackle the leg joint with bare hands.

Wrapping one hand firmly around the thigh, seize the turkey's torso in the other and scream. Run cold water over hands to relieve pain of burns.

Now, take a bath towel in each hand and repeat the above maneuver. The entire leg should



snap away from the chassis with a distinct crack, and the rest of the turkey, obedient to Newton's law about equal and opposite reactions, should roll in the opposite direction, which means that if you are carving at the table the turkey will probably come to rest in someone's lap.

Get the turkey out of the lap with as little fuss as possible, and concentrate on the leg. Use the meat cleaver to sever the shiny leather which binds the thigh to the drumstick.

If using the alternate ax method, this operation should be performed on a cement wall outside the house in order to preserve the table.

Repeat the above operation on the turkey's uncarved side. You now have two thighs and two drumsticks. Using the wash cloth, soap and hot water, bathe thoroughly and, if possible, go to a movie.

Otherwise, look each person in the eye and say: "I don't suppose anyone wants white meat."

If compelled to carve the breast anyhow, sharpen the knife on the stone again with sufficient awkwardness to tip the gravy bowl on the person who started the stampede for white meat.

While everyone is rushing about to mop the gravy off her slacks, hack at the turkey breast until it starts crumbling of the carcass in ugly chunks.

The alternate method for carving white meat is to visit around the neighborhood until you find someone who has a good carving knife and borrow it if you find one, which is unlikely.

This method enables you to watch the football game on neighbors' television sets and also creates the possibility that somebody back at your table will grow tired of waiting and do the carving herself.

In this case, upon returning home, cast a painted stare upon the mound of chopped white meat that has been hacked off by the family carving knife and refuse to do any more carving that day. No one who cares about the artistry of carving can be expected to work upon the mutilations of amateurs, and it will do the trick, or they can have a corrective private lesson.

To make certain none of the girls end up as wallflowers, Chrastil always ensures a surplus of boys (at least twice during a session girls classes, schools or factories which have young, live-in apprentices. As an added incentive, boys pay less than girls—80 crowns (about \$8) for a semester as opposed to 180 crowns (\$18) for girls.

Part of the difference in price comes from the fact that for girls it includes entry for chaperoning mothers, or occasionally grandmothers, who always attend with daughters, rarely with sons. At Smichov, a converted turn-of-the-century theater, mothers line the

**Young Czechs Tripping
—The Light Fantastic**

By Betty Werther

PRAGUE (CZECH)—To the strains of a three-man orchestra, 120 couples of teen-aged boys and girls waltzed around and around the ballroom as a tall, dark dancing master called basic steps and variations over a microphone.

There are party dresses, dark suits and bow ties, white gloves for all, in general an aura of boytoe refinement.

The *Kury* (dance) (dancing course) is common in Czechoslovakia. Veteran dancing master Josef Chrastil, who runs one at the Machine Workers' Cultural Center in the Smichov district, has 11 such classes each week totaling more than 1,300 pupils. Courses are held in seven other centers in Prague and in cities and towns throughout the country. Dancing classes for girls of 15 and boys of 16 from all strata of society are not only looked upon here as an essential part of growing up but are considered an important "social duty."

"Some of the boys grind their teeth in protest," said Eva Novakova, a mother who would in line for three hours to enrol her daughter in one of the more popular classes. "You see them in there jeans and T-shirts looking as though they'd never owned a comb and swearing they'll never get."

"But," she said, "they inevitably turn up combed, scrubbed, polished and unrecognizable. Some decide it may be a place to meet girls, and besides, they know that someone who doesn't attend is regarded as a bit strange, almost a social pariah."

The content of the courses is decided by the National Association of Professional Dancing Masters, which also qualifies masters—there are 32 in Prague alone—after they have completed a four-year course at one of three music and dance academies in Prague, Bratislava or Brno.

At the first lesson, the dancers learn a foxtrot and the English waltz. At the second they are introduced to Latin American rhythms through the rumba and samba. During succeeding sessions they are taught polkas, mazurkas, the Viennese waltz, the cha-cha-cha, the tango, down through a combination of jitterbug, bebop and boogie which would in English fall in a category called "jive." Later, they are shown how to vary and ornament basic steps.

Still, there are limits to modernism. "Improvisation has nothing to do with social dancing," he said. "Dance is a question of aesthetics. Its aim is to inculcate gracious movement, and thus is quite contrary to the individual contortions and writhings which go on in discotheques. Besides I know from experience that many novelties are short-lived." Chrastil celebrates his 20th anniversary as a dancing master this year.

In teaching new steps, Chrastil, a former national ballroom dancing champion, first demonstrates with a professional partner, then with another assistant, goes around the room gently correcting his students' faults.

"There are always a few wooden legs," he said. "But since the boys particularly are often tense and nervous enough, we do our best not to embarrass them further. Usually a gentle hint after class records will do the trick, or they can have a corrective private lesson."

To make certain none of the girls end up as wallflowers, Chrastil always ensures a surplus of boys (at least twice during a session girls classes, schools or factories which have young, live-in apprentices. As an added incentive, boys pay less than girls—80 crowns (about \$8) for a semester as opposed to 180 crowns (\$18) for girls.

Part of the difference in price comes from the fact that for girls it includes entry for chaperoning mothers, or occasionally grandmothers, who always attend with daughters, rarely with sons. At Smichov, a converted turn-of-the-century theater, mothers line the



A scene from a Prague dance class.

ornate balcony overlooking the ballroom, and drink tea, cocktails or beer as they watch their offspring performing below.

Besides learning how to dance, the young men and women are instructed in other forms of social comportment. They are taught first how to introduce themselves, and the young men are told about walking on the outside of a sidewalk and preceding a young woman into a restaurant. During one lesson they are schooled in etiquette around fully set tables, after the young man is shown how to hold a young woman's chair. Twice during a semester, at a ball or prolonged session with a 15-man orchestra, the young women, who wear long dresses for the occasion, are told to introduce their partners to their mothers, and at least three times during the evening the young men are expected to invite the mothers to dance.

Some parents look upon the whole idea of dancing classes as outmoded. "On the one hand we emancipate our youth, and on the other we doll them up to live in the past," said one father. "Besides, once they've finished the course all they do is listen to rock-and-roll records and wiggle."

"But at least we are assured they know the dances and how to act socially," Chrastil insists. He, like his colleagues, benefits from strong political support. "It is certainly in the state's interest to have young people who have a social education, who know how to behave in society."

In teaching the dancing courses, all of which are state enterprises, are financially profitable. In fact, Chrastil, who has a doctorate in law, left that profession not only because he enjoyed dancing but because he found he could make a better living from it. Besides his regular lessons, he also teaches aspiring dance masters at the Prague academy.

Although social dancing classes for teen-agers are held in other countries, particularly in Germany and Austria, these are usually private and often attended mainly by children from the upper classes. In any case, Chrastil has never heard of or seen in his travels anything, either in socialist or capitalist countries, which equals the Czechoslovak effort either in attendance or, he feels, quality of instruction.

PEOPLE: Santa Claus: Saint of Gimme

Santa Claus is the "saint of gimme," a huckster who has taught greed, not love, to millions of children, a Catholic lay editor has charged. "Let's leave Santa at the North Pole," John Michoney, assistant managing editor of U.S. Catholic, urged in an article. "How often do you see a Santa who is not serving as an outright huckster? Whereas the true lesson of Christmas is a message of divine mercy and sacrifice, Santa is the front man for greedy corporations."

** * *

New York State Supreme Court Justice Jacob Grumet annulled the marriage of Edgar Bronfman, 44, and Lady Carolyn Townsend Thursday. The judge ruled that Bronfman must give her \$40,000 annually for 11 years beginning Jan. 1. On the other hand, Lady Carolyn must return a Yorktown (N.Y.) mansion and \$1 million given to her under a prenuptial agreement, signed Dec. 17, 1973, the day before the couple was married. The court agreed with Bronfman's claim of fraud by Lady Carolyn saying that she "never intended to faithfully perform her wifely duties and consummate the marriage." Grumet found that the testimony corroborated Bronfman's claims and granted the annulment on grounds of non-consummation.

The 17th volume of the third and latest edition of the "Big Soviet Encyclopedia" has just come out in Moscow and there is a famous name added as well as an intriguing exclusion. Vladimir Nabokov, the 75-year-old novelist who emigrated from Russia with his family in 1922, is mentioned for the first time. On the other hand, Victor Nekrasov, who won the Stalin Prize for his war novel, "In the Trenches of Stalingrad," has been dropped. Nekrasov, 63, fell under increasing pressure from his liberal views and left the Soviet Union last September on a two-year exit visa. It is widely thought that he will not be able to return to his homeland.

Alger Hiss

...reinstatement

that he was disbarred in 1950 as a result of his earlier conviction on charges of making false statements to a grand jury. He told the judicial court since his release from a federal prison in which he spent more than three years, he has tried to live an exemplary life. His only brush with the law was when he was fined \$5 for playing ball with his son in Washington Square Park in New York some years ago. The former State Department official said he had been employed recent years as a station wagon salesman but has lectured many universities. Massachusetts bar reinstated him. Hiss is expected to seek similar action by the New York bar.

In the last five weeks more than a dozen Chicagoans have claimed that they have seen a kangaroo who is said to be wandering around the suburbs. "I'm just waiting for someone to report a kangaroo being seen in a flying saucer," said S. Kitchener, assistant director Lincoln Park Zoo. "I don't believe there is such a thing as a flying kangaroo and if one captured and brought to me, I'd eat it, even if it weighed 10 pounds." A couple of Chicago policemen were the first to spot a kangaroo on the loose—it opened Oct. 13. They said they were attacked trying to catch the animal.

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